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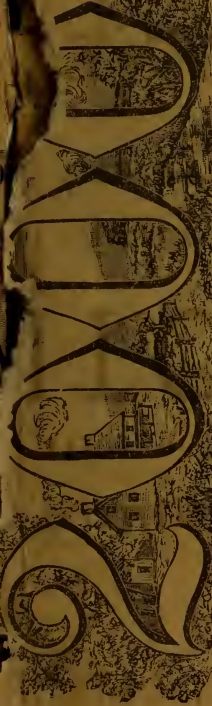
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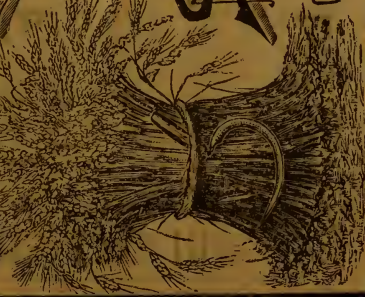


MANITOBA

320000 ACRES OF FERTILE LANDS OPEN TO SETTLERS

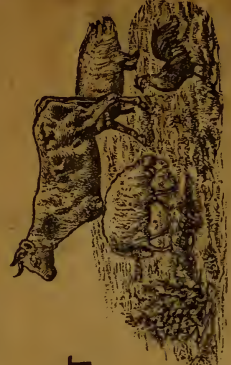


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Opposite WINNIPEG STATION

HON. D. H. HARRISON,

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

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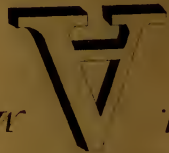
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*A. J. Brown*

*Minister of Agriculture*



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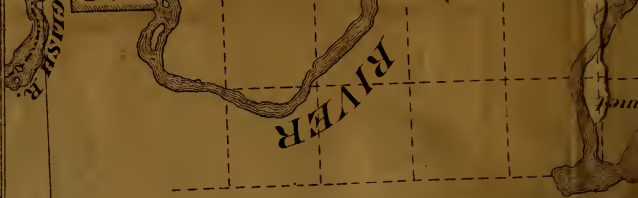
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SCALE OF MILES



Canada Bank Note Co. Lith.

RIVER







## THE MANITOBA OF TO-DAY.

The attractions offered by Manitoba, to those in search of a new home have already been frequently pointed out, but we still need a large increase of our farming population, and we have now a new set of arguments to put before enquirers.

Ten years ago our population consisted almost entirely of the settlers stretched along the banks of the Red and Assiniboine rivers. Many of these old settlers depended a good deal upon freighting and hunting, and the little farming they did was of a very primitive sort, there being no outside market. Even five years ago the immigration literature of the time could speak of little more than probabilities.

The arguments we now offer are not guesses or exaggerated probabilities, but facts. This sheet is covered on both sides with facts, and the thoughtful reader can interpret their language for himself.

Turn over and look for a little at that map. It is crowded up with facts all of striking significance. Look at that thousand miles of railroad stretching out over the land, bringing the farmer within a day's ride of good markets, and remember that it is only seven years since the only railway locomotive in Manitoba was cautiously slid down the east bank of the Red River, in mid-winter, and hauled across on the ice to the western shore. To-day there are five splendid bridges within three miles of the City Hall of Winnipeg, where the whole traffic five years ago was sufficiently accommodated by a couple of ferries. Look at those bridges outside of Winnipeg, ten of them of first-class magnitude, besides four hundred more on country roads, built by the municipalities, aided by the Government. Look at those churches, and schools, and colleges. Look at those post offices and railroad stations, at those elevators and roller mills. Look at those splendid public and private buildings. Winnipeg alone, all telling the same tale of marvellous progress and abiding promise. We do not now call for pioneers, but for real farmers, men who are prepared, by steady industry, to build up a home for themselves and their children, who come to stay and are worth our keeping. We have no attractions to offer to the indolent, self-indulgent and incapable; it is no country for useless people in search of "soft jobs;" but for men of moderate or limited means with real work in them, men who expect to get along by steady and well directed efforts and not by lucky speculations, we have abundance of cheap and fertile land, a healthy and invigorating climate, free institutions, just laws justly administered, and religious and educational advantages perhaps hitherto unequalled in any country so new.

Our great present want is good farmers. In the "boom" times, four years ago, hundreds of homesteads were taken up by mere adventurers, who knew nothing of farming, and never meant to farm. Their aim was to do just as much superficial cultivation as would entitle them to the patent for their lands. All such farmers have been a dead weight on our progress. Live men, who have had some experience elsewhere, and can by judicious mixed farming turn their work to the best advantage for themselves, are what we want, they will find a hearty welcome here; and land as good, cheap and permanently productive as any that can be found on the continent of America. On our last page we give the experience of one or two such men, to which we invite special attention.

Let us try within this little space to concisely state to the men whom we invite here, the nature of the land we live in. Approaching from the east by the great Canadian Pacific Railway along the wild north shore of Lake Superior, note as you come along those trains of freight cars shunted here and there to let you pass, and look at those huge elevators at Port Arthur. They are all filled with Manitoba wheat on its road to the eastern markets.

You cross a long stretch of rocks and lakes and timber, you cross a stretch of pine, the "Big Woods." When those woods begin to get mixed with poplar and open out into park-like stretches, you are IN MANITOBA.

All the country from the eastern boundary to the Red River is well watered, rich in grass, with many arable portions and a few swamps, all well fitted for dairying, beef raising and mixed farming; partly settled, but with many portions still available for free homesteads.



## THE RAILWAY FACILITIES

possessed by Manitoba are noticed at a single glance. Within five years 999 miles of railway have been actually built and are now in regular use, the branches constructed by the aid of the local government being spread out so as most effectually to provide for the wants of the settlers, and all those branches will be continued to the western boundary as soon as the demand of the people become so emphatic as to justify their construction. Within two years the Hudson's Bay Railway will open out a cheap and direct route for our products to the European markets.

## WHO SHOULD COME.

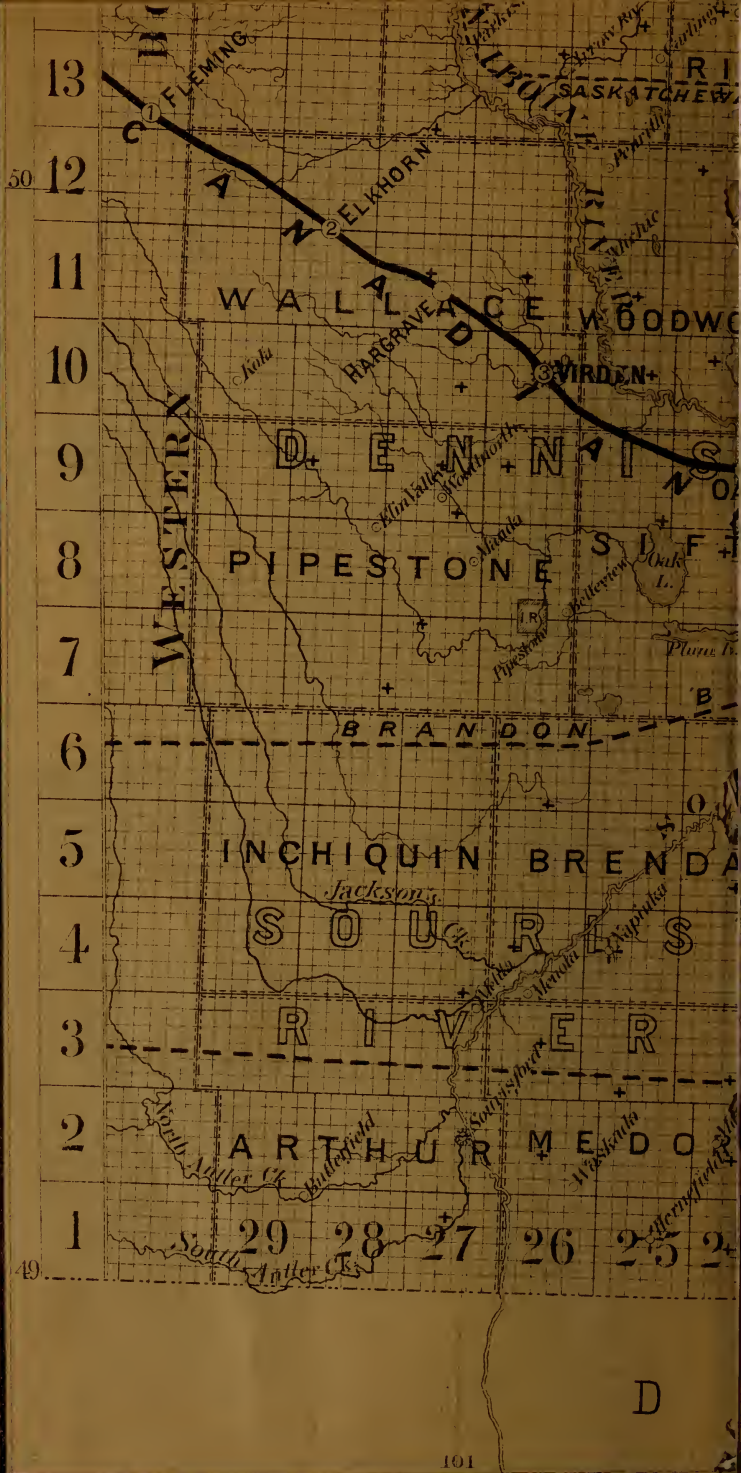
The people whom we most urgently invite to come and make their homes among us are FARMERS and farm servants from the old country, with a little money to start them on homesteads or farms of their own, and who are prepared to try and adapt their habits and style of work to the conditions of a new country. Your former experience will be of great value as far as it goes, but this is a new country and those who come to it must be prepared to take up modes of farming conformable to the climate and soil. The wider your range of former experience the more likely you will be to succeed here, and by reading our farm periodicals, and careful observation of the practice of your neighbors, you will in a short time get familiar with your work and the best way of setting about it.

Country tradesmen, especially blacksmiths well up in horse shoeing and reaping machines, are useful and generally prosperous settlers. Servant girls, such as dairy women and household servants can always command good wages, and from \$12 to \$16 per month will readily be paid to all such, who may come along at any time of the year and be sure of a prompt engagement. Some girls are paid more than the figures above named, but we wish to be carefully accurate, a point on which some men who write for immigration purposes are not excessively scrupulous.

For carpenters, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, upholsterers, plasterers, bricklayers and masons, there will be a considerable amount of work, both at Winnipeg and outside towns, but there will be no "boom" in building to cause a rise above the present rates of from \$2.25 to \$3.50 per day. The demand for employees in the finer trades is necessarily very limited, and no one should come here who has not first satisfied himself that his work is likely to be in request, unless he has a definite engagement with some reliable employer.

## HOW TO TAKE HOLD

in our new land is a question which can only be answered in general terms. If the new comer is a Canadian he will most likely have old friends here, whose counsels combined with his own previous experiences will be as safe guides as he could well find. If it is a new comer from Europe more detailed information is necessary for his safe guidance. Let him bring with him all his clothes, bedding, linen and little household odds and ends, even though it should cost a few shillings for extra freight. For winter, strong home-knitted stockings and best Scotch woolen underclothing are best, and a heavy overcoat with extra high collar. Iron shod boots are *not* wanted, and beyond a pair of good stout ordinary boots the old countryman need not go. Whatever he brings in the shape of clothing should be strong and well made. Ready made clothing and boots can be had here as cheap as anywhere else and suitable to the country. Crockery is much dearer here than at home, and a householder instead of selling it for next to nothing when he leaves the old country, should have it skilfully packed inside his boxes of soft goods, where it will be carried safely and prove a great advantage when he sets up house-keeping here. We only use stoves for heating and cooking and old world equipments for such purposes are of no value. On shipboard for sea-sickness a bottle of citrate of magnesia is the best restorative and a little good tea and home made cake is desirable. Ships tea being made in large quantities is never good, and when recovering from sea-sickness, it will be a good thing to have a small brown pot and a cup of your own make, with a little ginger bread or a few cakes and tasty biscuits to be kept handy in a small box in which you keep your meal outfit. If that box has two bottoms, one three inches raised above the other, you can keep *there* the little extras we advise and which will do very much for the comfort of steerage passengers. Take passage straight to Winnipeg by the C. P. R. on which there are few changes and great attention to the comfort of immigrants.







ON REACHING WINNIPEG LOOK OUT FOR THE AGENTS OF THE MANITOBA GOVERNMENT, whose office is close to the station, and you will there be given sound advice, FREE, by men who know the country well and can advise you how to act. Be sure of one thing that you can get as good land in Manitoba as anywhere east of the Rocky Mountains and that as you go west you are further from the markets. Everything you will want to buy will grow dearer, and you will get less for what you sell. Try to get work as soon as possible, and if you want land consider well what sort you are best qualified by your previous experience to cultivate with advantage. It is folly to expect that a man going out on land with only imperfect skill can do as well as those familiar with the work, and for young men especially the wisest course may be to hire out at a lower wage with farmers who can advise you as to the selection of land, the management of stock and crops, and the many little points that every stranger must learn carefully if he is to be a success. People with children fit to go into service will always find places open, for girls especially, and to hire them out at once will be the best policy. How to build a house is the counsel usually given at this stage. A wiser course is to try and rent a house for the family, if any, while the father goes out with, preferably a team of oxen, lives in a shanty for a month or two till he has broken his land, and then look around for the best way of building, keeping *within* rather than over your wants as it is very unwise to lay out all your ready money even for things that appear necessary. When you do build try to get the advice and assistance of experienced neighbors, who will always be glad to show you how to make a place warm, windproof and convenient. "Tenderfoots," as new comers are often called, sometimes contrive to fix up their stove pipe, or throw out hot ashes from their stoves so carelessly, as to have their places set on fire, before they have been a year in the country. Special care must be taken to avoid this, as fire is more dangerous than frost. No stove pipe should be allowed to get within several inches of timber. You will find the value of attending closely to these hints. Buy nothing till you are sure you really want it, is always a safe rule. A little acquaintance with the country and its ways, by whatever means you can get it, is always a good thing to have before you commit yourself to any particular place. Above all things refrain from telling your new neighbors how much better everything was done where you came from than it is done here. That may be so, but it is better to make sure your old ways are best here before you say so, as no one will care to offer advice to a stranger too wise to mind it. All your real skill will be of service and help you, but "go slow" at the beginning and you may find it best for you in the end. A young couple have often found it wise to hire out as servants on a farm till they get experience, money and knowledge of the neighborhood to enable them to start for themselves with a certainty of success. The farmer and his wife become in this case the friends and safe counsellors of the young strangers they have taken into their household and there is no false pride here to make the master and mistress put on airs in their intercourse with their employes. For genuine hospitality and neighborly conduct the FARMERS OF MANITOBA are all that could be wished, and a new comer with a fair share of prudence and industry need not fear the want of good neighbors and friends.

## THE BEST TIME TO COME

is in April and May, and if in circumstances to start at once an active man may prepare, in his first season, land enough to grow from 500 to 1000 bushels of wheat in the following season. The man most likely to succeed is the man who can buy say six cows, a team of oxen, plow, wagon, etc. The cattle will pick up their own food, the cows will, if good, suckle two calves each, or give butter enough to provide groceries for a family and bring up the calves on the skim milk after they have had six weeks good milk. Their food costs nothing, the land will be put in shape, say 20 acres at least, for next year's seeding, hay cut, and a small shanty of logs or frame building put up before winter comes along to stop field work. The care of his stock and cutting and collecting fuel, will give the farmer regular employment all the year round, while the man who goes for wheat alone will be idle a good part of his time and liable to the loss of part of the year's earnings—by having all his eggs in one basket. Mixed farming is best every way both for the farmer and the country; with a few fowls and a brood sow a first year's farmer, starting as here advised, will rub along and find his farm almost support him from the first start. There is no magic in Manitoba farming. A cow, a plow, an ox, and a man with the will and the skill to turn these three forces to the best account, are what we rely on to bring out the rich resources of our soil.



Northern Dakota is perhaps the only country in competition with Manitoba whose claims are at all formidable. The climate, soil and general conditions are very much alike; but it is a fact that for years past wheat has brought from 5 to 15 cents a bushel more at Gretna and Emerson, on the Canadian side of the line, than it brought on the south side in the elevators of Minnesota and Dakota. The *Northwestern Miller* of Minneapolis says, February 4th, 1887, that "prices on the Canadian side have been all winter better than on the American, and but for the duty much Dakota wheat would have been marketed in Manitoba."

In addition to this admitted disadvantage of the lower price of wheat, their main product, there is another perhaps still more serious, which, Canadians especially, ought to make a note of. The amount of local taxation in Pembina County, Dakota, which lies close alongside our southern border, is more than five times as heavy as that of the County of Manchester, on our side of the boundary.

## THE READY ADAPTATION

of our soil for immediate and profitable cultivation is the grand feature of the "Prairie Province." While a settler in the woods would spend half a lifetime in clearing his fifty acres, a pushing man would in a single season with a team of oxen break, backset and harrow ready for seeding over 40 acres of wheat land, within five months from the time he took hold on his land. Within 20 months he could reap from such land from 500 to 1,000 bushels of wheat. This amount of work has already been done in a dry and unfavorable season by an intelligent English laborer, who gives his experience in the *Northwest Farmer* of February, 1887, and who will build his house and stable and break more land within the present year. Of course another man will tell you that it would take three men to do so much work in a season, but the land is there to speak for itself, and its prospective owner will be found on it as soon as the snow is off the ground.

## THE CLIMATE

is the great bugbear by which the agents of rival States seek to frighten intending emigrants away from Manitoba. Nobody ventures to deny that it is about the healthiest in the world and raises the choicest of wheat. But "it is so cold, freeze you to death." We answer that the cold is dry and bracing, not like the raw and chilly cold that prevails in countries several degrees further south and with an average winter temperature a good few degrees higher than ours. Even in Manitoba a south-western wind at zero feels colder than a clear sunny day when the thermometer reads 25 below. We have fewer stormy days in a year than any other point on the American continent. Windy days are very rare, cyclones and tornadoes unknown, and the fluctuations from days of intense cold to sudden thaws, so common far east and south of us, never reach us. The second week in February was about the most unpleasant in the winter of 1886-87, and we put side by side quotations from the old and reliable *American Country Gentleman*, 17th February, 1887, and from our own *Nor'-West Farmer*, for same time:

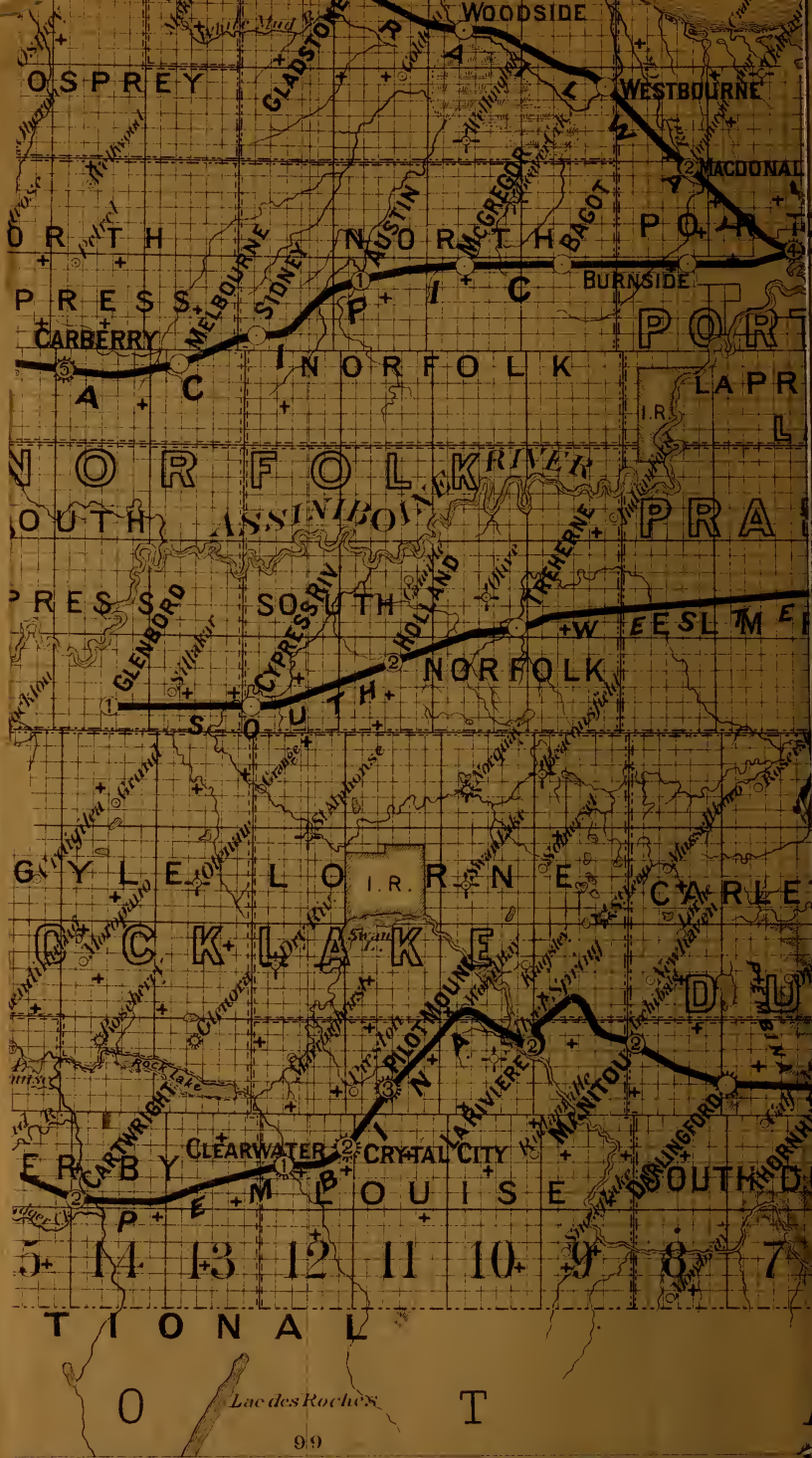
(*American weather.*)

(*Weather of Pembina Mountain, Man.*)


FLOODS AND STORMS.—Rock River, Ill., reached its highest point in 30 years Feb. 9, and all the factories at Sterling were flooded. The railroad tracks were 5 feet under water for several miles. An ice gorge in the Chicago river flooded the southwestern part of the city, until by blasting the ice was started out. The building of the McCormick reaper works were flooded. The Alleghany Valley was swept by a great tornado, February 11, travelling eastward at the rate of 85 miles an hour, unroofing buildings at Wellsville and Elmira, and at Wellsburg, where the Chemung river, owing to recent thaws and rain, was 500 feet wide and 20 feet deep, the wind backed the water up exposing the river bed; no lives were lost.—Heavy gales occurred in various parts of Pennsylvania, and a cyclone in Indiana.—A heavy blizzard raged in Minnesota Feb. 12, and trains were abandoned.—There are great fears of a flood in the Missouri river, also of loss of life in Montana by excessive snow and cold. The mercury has ranged from 49° to 60° below zero.

February 10th at Norquay, found eight lambs running around with the rest of the flock, all in good trim, though the day was none of the finest. Mr. Holland assures me that he finds it quite as well to have lambs come in December and January as in April, they thrive perfectly well with a shed at night, free from draughts but otherwise as cold as the outside. There was a fair proportion of twin lambs, and a last year's lamb dropped on 20th February and killed in July, weighed 65 lbs.; another the same age came 58 lbs., a capital weight for the style of ewes. They were originally Montana sheep, a poor sort of Cotswolds, if they ever had any definite ancestry. Mr. Holland's are improved a good deal, and one or two of them are fair sheep. My own observation is that sheep do as well here as in Southern Minnesota.

Attended a farmers' club, where in spite of drifted tracks, several came a distance of ten miles. After a long talk, drove another ten miles, getting to bed at 4 a.m.







WELSH BOURN

WESTBOURNE

Portage Bay

LAKE

*Point-pao-nai-*

Portage Bay

Steep Rock Pt.

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J. B. J.

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IT OUGHT TO BE DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD that the Local Government of Manitoba has now no land of its own to sell or give away.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada is the administrator of *all free grant lands* in the Northwest and its agents at Winnipeg, Manitou, Deloraine, Brandon, Minnedosa and Birtle are at all times prepared to show intending settlers the land available for free selection and settlement.

Neither are we financially interested in the sale of land within the Province. We derive no direct profit from the sales made by the land agents whose lists of lands for sale are merely hung up in our office for the convenience of intending purchasers, who must satisfy themselves by personal inspection of the nature and value of the land they propose to buy.

Our sole object in providing this information is that we may make it easy, so far as that lies in our power, for strangers to become well informed of the character and merits of the country, and so induce them to stay with us, instead of going outside our limits, and to keep them out of the hands of those who might seek to over-reach the unwary stranger.

William Fawkes, an experienced and intelligent farm laborer, from the Midlands of England, writes in *Northwest Farmer*, for February, 1887, as follows:—"I think it about time the sober truth were told about the country; it is good enough to stand on its merits, being neither the El Dorado looked for by some, nor the Arctic region imagined by others, but a good enough country for any willing worker, and healthy too, as I have proved by five years' residence. In September, 1881, I left England not for her good but my own. I came to this country to make a home on my own land; and as many like myself are on the look out for information, it may be of service to them if I state my experience.

I have a wife and four children, and having no trade I worked at anything I could get, at whatever wages were going, taking care to buy for cash in the best market and also to spend a little less than I earned. In September, '85, I located a half section near Oak Lake, as a 'military homestead,' and in May last I took a small outfit, built a shanty, and started to plow on my own farm. In seven weeks I had 42 acres broken, besides helping a neighbor at a plowing bee, and doing the statute labor, losing about one day on account of the heat (over 100° in the shade). In seven weeks more I had it back-set, using an iron swing plow, the drouth rendering the breaker useless for that purpose. I may here remark that very few people backset, as they waited for rain; but competent judges pronounced my work well done. I then harrowed it three times. I also plowed about 26 acres for a neighbor, with his four oxen and gang plow, in return for his putting up hay for me as per agreement, thus making a total plowing of about 110 acres and a harrowing of about 126 acres between the Queen's birthday and the first week in October. My neighbor is keeping my oxen and will draw logs for building at per foot. I am back in the city working for wages to keep us through the winter.

I intend fencing about 40 acres for pasture and breaking 50 more, making 90 in all. This will be worked on the three course system, that is, two crops and a fallow, viz: first, wheat; second, barley and the coarser grains; third, fallow, roots and vegetables. When I see a better I will adopt it at once.

Here is another sketch from life of a live Manitoba Irishman, as seen on his farm near Lake Manitoba.—*Nor. West Farmer*, April, 1886.

Mr. Shannon came here about fifteen years ago with about three scrubby cows, has done nothing since but raise cattle, not even growing his own flour. As one of the oldest cattle raisers in the province, his experience is, therefore, specially noteworthy, showing what, with a moderate amount of attention, may be made with the commonest kind of cows. By using as good bulls as his at first very limited means would allow, he is now possessed of a herd of 150, of which the younger females are as nice a lot as could be desired for any ordinary purpose. Hardly any of them are of the bulkiest sort of grades, but every generation—and there are about half a dozen here—shows a marked advance on its predecessor. For tidy cows, whose offspring would be sure to do well either as dairy cows or beef steers, nothing better could be wished, and the owner, who ought to be the best judge, has no wish to sell any of his heifers. Of beef steers, he last year sold \$1,700 worth fat off the grass. He has only one hired man, who helps him to make hay in the season, hauls wood and does chores in the winter, leaving about the whole work of hauling in hay from the swamp a mile off, and attending on the cattle to the boss himself. The buildings are of the most rough and ready pattern, and



Food for man and beast is very cheap and of the best quality. By the aid of improved machinery a single man, working only with a team of oxen, can raise more crop of good potatoes of marketable value than anywhere else in Canada, or perhaps in the world. Potatoes can be put up at from a dollar to two dollars a ton, and good butter will always bring 25 cents a pound, though grazing costs next to nothing. For the first two years oxen are always best. As his means improve the farmer may, with great advantage, go in for breeding horses and sheep, and it will be his own fault if he is not in a few years practically independent, the owner of a good farm and stock, and calling no man master.

If he has never succeeded anywhere else, or if when he finds himself his own master, he becomes indolent and procrastinating a very different result is likely to ensue. LAZY, EASY-GOING PEOPLE DON'T SUCCEED HERE.

## MONEY IN PRUDENT HANDS

is a great thing to have, but it must always be kept in mind that the right man with a few dollars is far more likely to succeed than a weak man with a well filled purse. Scores of the most successful men we have to-day came here with nothing, and steadily worked their way up through discouragements and difficulties, which new comers can never know. One of these, Mr. Shannon, of Totogan, a large and successful stock owner, has truthfully stated that he would rather start with nothing to-day than at the time he did so—fifteen years ago.

## THE GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARM

is a fact of special importance for new beginners. It will be started within the next year, and persons with very limited previous experience will there have the opportunity of seeing what the highest practical and scientific skill can show in farming, gardening and fruit growing.

The numerous lakes, rivers and lesser streams are valuable as already noted, not alone for the timber and shelter along their banks and water for stock.

## THE SUPPLY OF FISH

in all the larger streams and lakes is varied and abundant, from the pike up to the royal sturgeon, and it is already a considerable article of commerce, being exported east and south to Buffalo and St. Paul. Game is also in many parts easily found.

## THE LAND LAWS OF THE DOMINION,

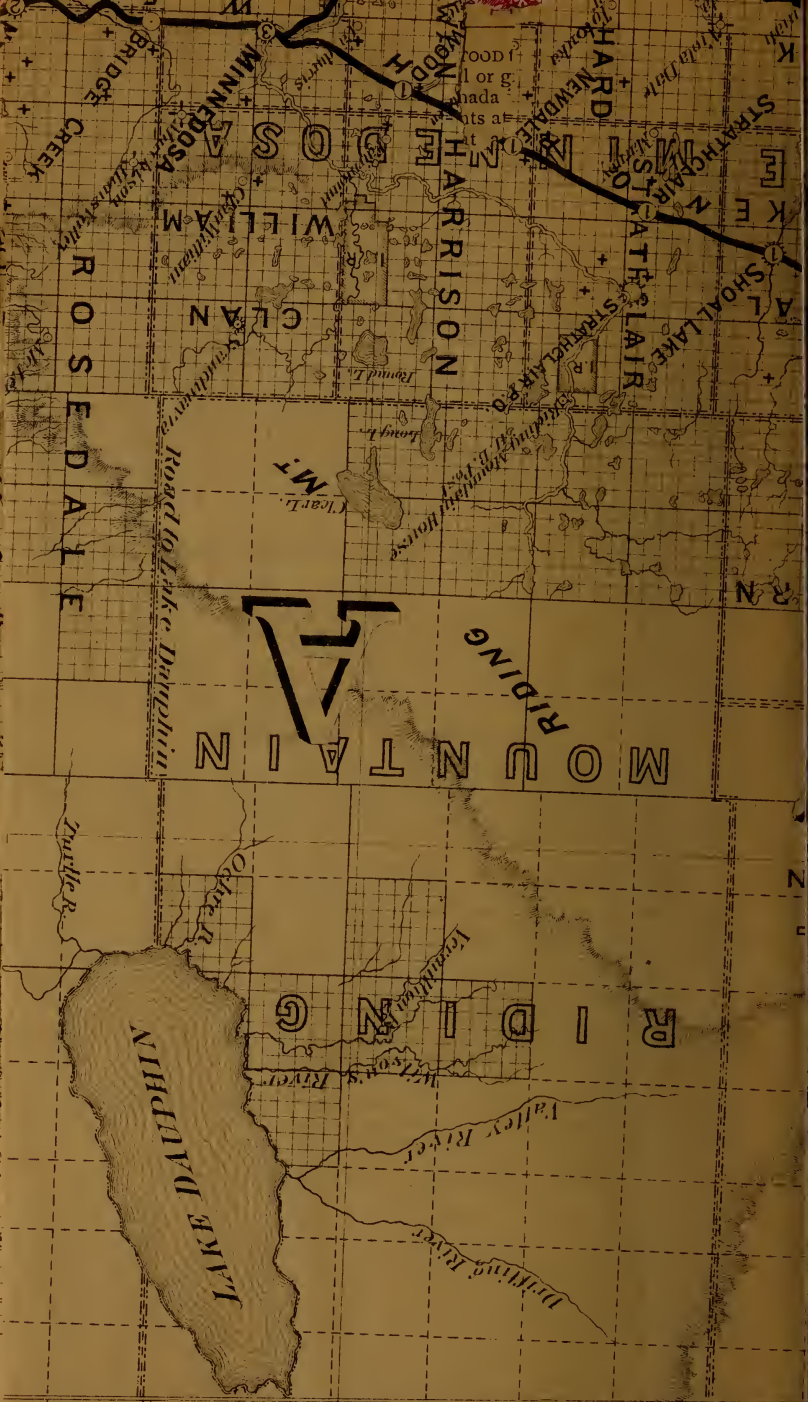
copies of which will be given free to any one applying at the local land offices, are most liberal and their administration and interpretation by the officials in charge will always be found very favorable to the man whose settlement on these free grant lands is bona fide. To persons possessed of a moderate amount of capital and skill it may prove more profitable than even the taking up of free grant lands in outside districts, to buy lands in old settled districts convenient to churches, schools and railroads. Choice lands may at present be bought for from three to seven dollars per acre. When the completion of the Hudson's Bay Railway shall have given us readier access to the markets of Europe, it will cost very much more. This land will give a larger yield in money value for a smaller outlay of labor than land which down in Iowa cannot be bought at three times the price.

## THE SPECIAL ADVANTAGES

of Manitoba as a field for settlement over the Territories to the west may be seen at a glance. Leaving out of view the quality of the soil, which is to say the least quite as good, and in many places much better than the lands 500 miles to the west of us, we are all that distance nearer the world's markets, and therefore can get a higher price for the products we export, and pay so much less for everything from the east we want to buy. And our rain fall in summer is much more reliable than that of the higher lands due west of us.

Our railway system, our religious and educational institutions, our more concentrated settlements are all arguments to prove that the man who goes outside the favored "Prairie Province" is leaving behind him many advantages for which he will have to wait years in the region beyond. Therefore we say consider well and make sure of your ground before you decide to go further out.

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There are farmers in Manitoba who, after trying both ways of wintering stock, allow them to "rustle" in the bush all winter, and allege that cattle so fed will bring more in spring per lb. than stable fed ones. Of course, cows in milk must be kept warm and comfortable, but young stock and native ponies get along quite well and thrive wonderfully, with no shelter beyond what they get from a hay stack or patch of bush. And while the papers of Colorado, Kansas and Montana, prove that countless numbers of stock and a good few men perished there through snow storms both this winter and last, not a single life of man or beast was lost with us through that cause.

The railroads east and south of us have been repeatedly blocked last winter while all of ours kept clear, and the street cars of Winnipeg ran all the season on wheels. Our average snow fall is not one-half theirs, and our spring as early as is often found much further south.

## THE SOCIAL CONDITION

of a new country ought to be a serious consideration in the selection of a future home. We read of one pretty smart pioneer who was an excellent judge of land, a successful stock-raiser, and who secured the best ranche in the country, but he "pitched his tent towards Sodom," with results fatal to his future honor and profit. The man who, journeying north-westward by way of Chicago, happens to spend a Sunday there will if he stay over the next Sunday in Winnipeg, see a contrast that requires no comment. The quiet street, the crowded churches and Sunday schools, the closed up bar-rooms, are the same as can be seen in every town on every Sunday of the year in Manitoba.

## RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Churches are planted in every eligible location. Wherever a few families form a new settlement, religious services are at once provided, and five-sixths of the schools are utilized for purposes of worship. There is no sectarian bitterness, or ecclesiastical jarring, and a Roman Catholic priest has taken part at a public meeting held in Winnipeg, to welcome an ultra Presbyterian divine as principal of his college. For self-denying zeal, abundant labors, and general efficiency the clergy of the Northwest are second to none. Sunday schools abound, and districts might be named where family worship is quite as common, or more so, than in Scotland itself.

Secular schools are planted whenever the residents in any given locality certify that children of school age are within range of their operations, and one eighteenth or two square miles per township, of all the land in the country is reserved as school lands to be applied for educational purposes. Meantime, education is free to the child being paid for out of local rates, liberally supplemented by government grants. Every district school is conducted by a well drilled and carefully inspected teacher. The school districts are popularly fixed, and the trustees are popularly elected. There are three colleges in Winnipeg, besides Normal schools, and also a medical school with able professors, at all of which the attendance is rapidly and steadily on the increase. The three form the University of Manitoba.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

The country is divided into municipalities which regulate their own affairs, but in special works of general utility such as bridges and drainage, they are assisted with grants from the Local Government.

## POLITICAL PRIVILEGES.

Every man who has a real stake in the country has a right to share in the management of local affairs, either by himself or by popularly elected Councilors or Trustees, and in the election by ballot of members of the Local and Dominion parliaments. The social and political privileges of the new comer are the same as those of the oldest settler, and though only a few years old we enjoy all the rights and privileges possessed by the older provinces of the Dominion. In this we contrast most favorably with the neighboring territory of Dakota whose undoubted right to all the privileges of statehood is indefinitely deferred to suit the schemes of political wire-pullers who subordinate her rights to their party exigencies.



some animals are never inside any buildings at all, lying out all winter in the bush, principally oak and maple, which surrounds the place. The cows suckle their calves and have regular shelter inside, when necessary, but the amount of labor bestowed on the whole herd is necessarily very small. There are some very fine colts enclosed in a yard whose mothers, of native origin, "rustle" in the bush all winter, only those required for work being kept at home. Altogether, Mr. Shannon is a shining example of the success of rough and ready stock-farming if followed out with steadiness of purpose. With all an Irishman's love of fun, there is combined in him a good deal of industry and shrewd good sense, and Mr. Shannon's opinion is worth stating here. He thinks he would be as well pleased to start from the lowest level now, as when he did it fifteen years ago. A pound of nails then cost 25c., and it cost from four days to a fortnight to go and come from Winnipeg, according to the state of the swamps. He thinks the man who means to get on here should be "moderately poor," and not too fine to start with, with which opinion we heartily concur.

In Edinburg Scotsman, April, 1886, we find a picture of a colony of nine Berwickshire men in the Pipestone Valley, just the sort of men we want.

It was about the coldest day I have ever been out in Manitoba, when I got off the train at Virden on the chance of finding some one from the Pipestone Valley who would give me a ride over. There was a keen north wind and 42 degrees below zero, yet, in the face of this wind, two sons of George Forks, from Houndslow, in the Lammermoors, had come into the elevator with their loads of wheat; and next morning, with thirty-five degrees below when we started, it was calm and bright, and moderately pleasant. There is not a tree from Virden till the Pipestone Creek, twenty miles south, is reached, and the rolling snow-covered prairie is only relieved from dull monotony by the homesteads of the settlers dotted all over it. I spent three days on the Creek, where it winds through a broad, flat, alluvial soil of considerable fertility. As high as 38 bushels of Red Fyfe spring wheat have been taken from it, and its fertility will last much longer than that of the rolling country to the North.

Forks, his three sons and a son-in-law hold somewhere about 1,000 acres in all, part free grant, part to be paid for. At home they were small farmers, horse breakers and horse fanciers, with none of the blackguard proclivities which gentlemen of that persuasion are apt to develop. Seeing little chance of bettering themselves at home, the two eldest sons, strong hardy fellows, came out four years ago; the rest came the following year, and having a little money to start with, and sticking well together, they have had a pretty fair chance. They will this year be able to sell 4,000 bushels of wheat, for which most of their land is especially adapted, being as flat as a table, with not a stone on it, and perfectly dry. They have one team of mares, one of ponies and two of oxen, a good bull and some cattle, pigs and poultry. The two eldest sons, having acquired a title to their first homesteads, have gone nine miles lower down the valley and taken up as "second homesteads" some good hay and timber land, on which by-and-by to start cattle-raising, which is now looked upon as a better thing than wheat growing.

William and James Lothian, nephews of George Forks, had located a short way further east. Both these young men have since brought wives from Scotland, and are engaged in mixed farming. William sold 500 bushels of very nice wheat this winter, and last year his seven cows dropped him seven heifer calves—a piece of rare good fortune.

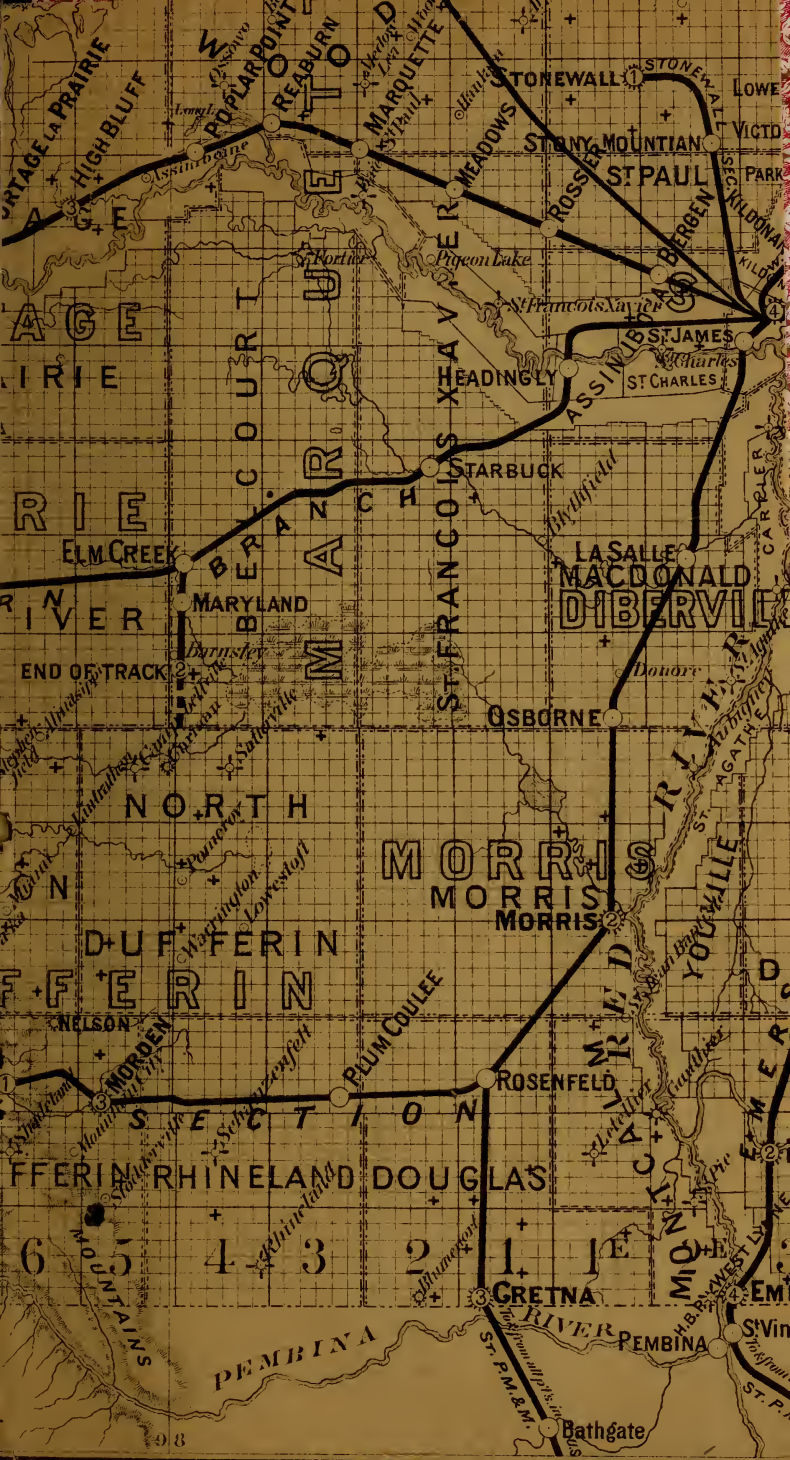
Peter Miliken, a bright little man from Ayton, is a few miles farther up the stream than the others. He had only his oxen, waggon, and provisions for a few months, and after breaking his land had to go back to Brandon and work for his seed wheat. He has a good log cabin, a granary, and a big backwoods stable of sods, roofed with rough poles and covered with last season's straw. Inside are a team of fine mares and about eight cattle, while under the flanks of this erection are housed some fine light Brahma fowls, and in another cave under the straw some good pigs. He had this year over 1,300 bushels of wheat, and from seven acres of very rank oats over 500 bushels yield. On such a soil as his it is possible to raise wheat at from 35 to 40 cents a bushel without loss. His plucky Northumbrian wife was the first white woman in the settlement, and they have now three fine children.

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## EXPLANATIONS.

Solid line indicates Rlys. constructed.  
 Broken line do. do. projected.  
 Circle shows Rly. Station.  
 The figure inside, shows the number  
 of Grain Elevators and Warehouses.  
 Station or Town shown thus  
 indicates a Grist Mill.  
 Schools, and Meeting Houses.  
 Post Offices.  
 County Boundaries.  
 Municipal Boundaries.  
 Hudson Bay (w. Posts.  
 ♦ H.B. Post.  
 A Section of 640 acres or  
 One square Mile.  
 All Towns on the Lines of Railways  
 have Schools.







## THE SOIL OF MANITOBA.

is peculiarly adapted for easy and profitable cultivation. Whole sections may occasionally be found that could at once be turned into productive wheat fields, level and without a bush or stone on their surface. Those were at first most eagerly sought after, but now a farmer is as anxious to secure twenty acres of hay swamp as he was four years ago to avoid it. Whether undulating and broken, or level prairie, the surface soil is a rich black loam, from 8 inches to 2 feet deep, in some cases light and sandy, but mostly pure vegetable mould, occasionally rather heavy. The proportion of poor and broken land as compared with the good, is very limited. The soil is much more easily worked than in older countries, and by judicious rotation of crops will give a good yield for many years, with very little manuring. The sub-soil is in some places gravel and sand, but mainly of white clay, rich in plant food.

As a wheat soil it is unsurpassed. The testimony of successful settlers is open to the imputation of bias and exaggeration. The St Paul Pioneer Press will hardly be suspected of partiality—it has said in an article on the subject:—

“It seems to be a settled fact that the further north wheat is grown, up to a certain limit, the better it is. The berry obtains an amber color, rounds out into a fullness it does not attain further south, and is rich in gluten, the life sustaining principle of flour.”

Some two or three years ago, samples were procured from several parts of the Province of Manitoba for trial. The best of this was placed in the hands of some of our leading wheat growers for cultivation. One variety of Scotch Fife yielded the first year at the rate of 37 bushels to the acre, of a hard amber color, which the wheat inspector for the Millers' Association at Minneapolis, pronounced the finest specimen he had seen since he had been connected with the association.

“Straw stood up stiff and strong, some of it being over five feet high, the heads were long, while the color of the growing grain was superb.”

United States Consul Taylor, an old time resident in Manitoba, speaking on the same subject said:—

“The Northern Zone is specially adapted to wheat growing and cattle raising. That includes Canada, Wisconsin, Michigan partially, and Minnesota, *but three-fourths of the great wheat producing belt of the continent lay north of the boundary. There the future bread supply of America, and of the old world too, would be raised.*” *In his opinion the beef raised in this northern district would be found to be superior in quality to any that could be raised even on the plains of Texas and the adjoining States.*

In our office at Winnipeg can be seen samples of the grain raised in the various sections of the province, which conclusively prove that there is no wheat in the world to surpass ours, which is rich in gluten, making the thriftiest flour the baker can use. Wheat that has been raised 300 miles south is inferior in color, in quality, and very often in the yield per acre, and we confidently challenge any section of any country on this continent to show an average quality that will compare either in selected samples or in bulk, with the crops that have been this year sent out from our Manitoba elevators.

Barley does well and has made 54 lbs. to the bushel. Oats go as high as 70 bushels to the acre but are not so plump as those raised on old clay soils.

Potatoes of choice quality and heavy yield grow rapidly with very little pains. All garden vegetables grow freely, many of them of large size and choice quality. Small fruits, such as currants and strawberries grow freely, but the abundance of wild fruit has made their cultivation hitherto a matter of small importance.

## THE COST OF LAND.

in proportion to its productive power and the amount of labor required to raise a crop, is a question of prime importance to every intending purchaser. Take an acre of land in Manitoba, worth say \$7 and contrast the cost of raising on that land a crop worth \$10 to \$16 per acre, even in this year of low priced wheat, with the cost of raising an acre of Indian corn, worth from 15 cents a bushel in Kansas to 25 cents in Eastern Iowa. From \$8 to \$10 is all that can be reckoned for the market value of an acre of corn which costs more money to grow on land that costs double the price of good wheat land at Mordeu or Brandon, the wheat centres of Manitoba. Wheat itself they could hardly raise with profit at one half more than our price, and theirs is inferior in quality and price. Our cattle raised on land that costs the grazier next to nothing, brings as much as theirs raised on land that costs \$5 to \$15 per acre.



As you get into the Red River valley the country becomes almost flat, and from East Selkirk to Winnipeg you skirt the rear of the old Red River lots, while beyond the ridge on your left lies the well settled and valuable farming district of Springfield.

Winnipeg, with its fine buildings, streets and stores seen and admired, we go out the main line west. Much of the land round the city is *held* by speculators, but the soil is all good and for people who value nearness to city markets affords a very favorable opening now.

From the city of Winnipeg to the west side of the Portage Plains is much valuable land, both for grazing and cultivation. After fifteen years cultivation these deep rich lands are as fruitful as ever, and with improved methods of farming will always continue to be a choice farming country. Beyond Burnside the line enters a less favored tract, but outside these sand hills are the choice wheat bearing "Big Plains." Beyond that on the hill side after you cross the Assiniboine stands Brandon, a five year old city with seven elevators, that give witness to a great wheat area around it.

The country now becomes higher and the river flows in a deeper valley, but the elevators all along, as at Griswold, Oak Lake and Virden, tell of wheat land and good mixed farming where five years ago there was not a furrow broken and the towns, if existent, were a mere group of tents.

Turning back and following the Manitoba Northwestern from Portage la Prairie we come to a more wooded and parklike country, rolling and with few swamps. Gladstone, Neepawa, Minnedosa, Shoal Lake and Birtle, are the business centres, and the Riding Mountains supply the heavier timber of the district. Binscarth stock farm is a special attraction to the breeder and a great benefit to the country.

Turning down the valley of the Little Saskatchewan by Rapid City to Brandon, and by Brandon Hills to the Souris Valley we find a great wheat garden, reaching round to the south-west boundary of the Province, partly cultivated, but much of it yet unbroken. Except here and there on the river tracks, all this country is bare of woods, but fertile and fairly well settled, with the fine Pipestone Valley running out like a spur to the west.

Turning east from the Souris we strike for Deloraine, the present terminus of the Southwestern Railway, with the big Turtle Mountain woods on the right hand. Through varied scenery we pass Boissevain, the last year's terminus; Killarney, with its beautiful lake; Cartwright, Crystal City, Manitou, Thornhill, and Morden which stands on the western edge of the great Red River valley; all markets for the choicest wheat and surrounded with capital farmers, pushing, industrious and prosperous. From Morden we see before us the rich plain where, a few years ago, the Mennonites settled.

Turning north from Morden to Carman we find, all the way, a fertile and well farmed country, full of good men, but clear of all timber till the Boyne valley is reached. Five miles north of Carman we find a spur of the Colonization railroad, going west. On this we cross thirty miles of poor sandy soil covered with scrub and occasional swamps till at Treherne we open out on good farming land. All the way ahead is a pretty and fertile country till at Glenboro we find the present terminus of this branch, and the flat, rich soil tells us we have reached the great Souris plain. Southwest lies the Tiger hills and Pelican Lake country, very picturesque and a good mixed farming section, and the same may be said for the country lying from this to Manitou.

If we now turn back to Winnipeg and go north by the Selkirk branch, or by the Hudson's Bay Railway, we find the heavily timbered land, the gravel ridges, and broad hay swamps that surround Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, all around which will, in the near future, be a great grazing country.

If we go south along either side of the Red River, we skirt the rear of the river farms. On the east side at Otterburne Station may be noted the Greig Breeding Farm. Round Emerson is a very superior farming country, one of the very first parts taken hold upon. Some capital wheat farms lie along the Green ridge, east from Emerson, and further east is good stock land. West from Emerson to Gretna is as fertile a sweep of flat prairie as any to be found in the Northwest, but all of this is well filled up.

Speaking generally, our best drained and richest farming lands are bare of trees, except a narrow ribbon of bush along the creeks, and will want tree planting for shelter and fuel. Greater abundance of bush means mixed farming, and bushy land with hay swamps means cattle raising and dairying. The enquirer must regulate his choice of a location, as his former experience and aptitudes indicate a likelihood of success, which success will depend much upon the individual skill, industry and steadiness of the settler.







# STATISTICS.

## SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF MANITOBA.

	1871.	1882.	1883.
Population of Province.....	19,000	65,958	106,000
"            Winnipeg.....	241	7,895	21,000
Schools in Province—Protestant	16	150	
"            "            Catholic..	17	34	
School children in Province—Pt. unknown	4,919		14,000
"            "            "            Cc. unknown	3,193		
"            "            Winnipeg—Pt.	30	1,101	
"            "            "            Cc. unknown	477		
Educational grant from Gov't..	\$20,000		\$66,000
Railway built—miles.....		65	90
Railway stations.....		6	10
Post offices.....			50
Wheat exports—bushels.....	less than none.		3,000,000
Flour exports—sacks .....	none.		383,600
Bridges .....	none.		over 40

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—The Provincial Government of Manitoba has recently issued no other immigration literature but this, and cannot be responsible for statements made by private parties, or, for their own advantage, by emigration agents abroad.









